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10/616,091	07/08/2003	Mark Davis	1070P3821	9656

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EXAMINER
LEE, TING ZHOU

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2173	

NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
12/06/2010	ELECTRONIC

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

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	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	10/616,091	DAVIS, MARK
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	TING LEE	2173	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>25 May 2010</u>.
2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) ☒ Claim(s) <u>6,7,9,10,16,17,19,20,27-31 and 37-41</u> is/are pending in the application.
   4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
6) ☒ Claim(s) <u>6-7, 9-10, 16-17, 19-20, 27-31 and 37-41</u> is/are rejected.
7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.
   Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
   Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
   a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:
      1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
      2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
      3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
   * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)
1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
   Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>05/25/2010</u>.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
   Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____ .

DETAILED ACTION

1.   The Request for Continued Examination (RCE) filed on 25 May 2010 under 37

CFR 1.53(d) based on parent Application No. 10/616,091 is acceptable and a RCE has

been established. An action on the RCE follows.

2.   The amendments filed on 25 May 2010, submitted with the filing of the RCE

have been received and entered. Claims 6-7, 9-10, 16-17, 19-20, 27-31 and 37-41 as

amended are pending in the application.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set
> forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and
> the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the
> invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.
> Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

3.   Claims 6-7, 9-10, 16-17, 19-20, 27-31 and 37-41 are rejected under 35 U.S.C.

103(a) as being unpatentable over Dyszel (Handspring Visor for Dummies), Microsoft®

Windows Version 5.1, copyright 2001 (hereinafter "Windows") and Barnett et al. U.S.

Publication 2002/0154178 (hereinafter "Barnett").

Referring to claim 6, Dyszel teaches a method of displaying calendar information

comprising displaying a weekly view graphical image on a display screen (i.e. see Fig. 8-

3) (Dyszel: page 121), wherein the weekly view graphical image comprises days of the

week and appointment icons therein (i.e. the columns represent the days of the week and

bars in the columns represent appointment icons, see Fig. 8-3) (page 121); visually

highlighting appointment icons in response to user navigation input (i.e. by tapping on

the interface) (Dyszel: page 122); in response to a user selection of a first highlighted

appointment icon, automatically displaying a preview window comprising details of said

first highlighted appointment icon on said display screen (i.e. see top of Fig. 8-4)

(Dyszel: page 122), wherein said preview window is displayed simultaneously with said

weekly view graphical image which remains user accessible while said preview window

is open (i.e. see Fig. 8-4) (Dyszel: page 122). However, although Dyszel teaches removal

of a preview window (i.e. in Fig. 8-3, since there is no selected block, there is no preview

window) (Dyszel: page 121), Dyszel fails to explicitly teach removing the preview

window in response to a user selection outside of the preview window while the preview

window is open. Windows teaches a graphical user interface (Screenshot 9) similar to

that of Dyszel. In addition, Windows further teaches removing a window in response to

user selection outside of the window while the window is open (Screenshot 13 shows the

display of a context menu window; when the user clicks outside the menu window when

the window is open as shown in Screenshot 13, the menu window automatically

disappears and the screen returns to the original display shown in Screenshot 9). It would

have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art having the teachings of Dyszel and

Windows before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the GUI displaying

the preview window of Dyszel to include the removal of windows via selection outside of

the window, as taught by Windows. One would have been motivated to make such a

combination in order to display only information that are pertinent to the user/essential to

the user's current focus of attention and/or working environment; this also prevents the

screen from being cluttered with non-critical information, thereby maximizing screen

space usage. Barnett teaches the display of appointments on a calendar interface

(Barnett: page 2, paragraph 0025 and further shown by the calendar in Figure 8 for

example) similar to that of Dyszel and Windows. In addition, Barnett further teaches

associating appointments to a category (events, i.e. appointments can be associated with a

category) (Barnett: page 2, paragraph 0025 and page 6, paragraph 0099); displaying only

the appointments for a selected category (users can filter the displayed events by

selecting to view only events from selected categories) (page 6, paragraph 0099 and

Figure 9); wherein displaying only the appointments for a selected category further

comprises displaying the appointment in a color that associates the appointment icon to

the category (the categories are color-coded and the events within each category

correspond to the color of the category; for example, all events from one category can be

blue) (Barnett: page 7, paragraph 0109). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary

skill in the art, having the teachings of Dyszel, Windows and Barnett before him at the

time the invention was made, to modify the display of appointment icons on the calendar

of Dyszel and Windows to include the display of appointments corresponding to a

selected category in the color associated with the selected category. One would have

been motivated to make such a combination in order to provide a higher level of

flexibility in the way events can be viewed; this combination provides the advantage of

indexing the events, which gives users the flexibility to view events that are of interest

(Barnett: page 1, paragraphs 0015-0016).

Referring to claims 7 and 17, Dyszel, as modified, teach in response to a user

navigation to a second highlighted appointment icon, automatically updating said

preview window to display details of said second highlighted appointment icon on said

display screen (i.e. clicking on another bar will present information about the other bar)

(Dyszel: page 121).

Referring to claims 9 and 19, Dyszel, as modified, teach removing the preview

window in response to a user selection while the preview window is open (Screenshot 13

shows the display of a context menu window; when the user clicks outside the menu

window when the window is open as shown in Screenshot 13, the menu window

automatically disappears and returns to the original display shown in Screenshot 9).

Referring to claims 10 and 20, Dyszel, as modified, teach highlighting days of the

week (i.e. see Fig. 8-4 where 9/10 is selected, 'Dyszel) and highlighting appointments

within a highlighted day (i.e. by clicking on a block representing an appointment)

(Dyszel: Fig. 8-4), in response to left/right and up/down navigation, respectively (the

left/right and up/down cursor keys are used for navigation throughout the Windows GUI;

an exemplary virtual keyboard is shown in Screenshot 4).

Referring to claim 16, claim 16 differs from claim 6 only in that claim16 is a

system type claim with memory (Dyszel: page 208) and processor (Dyszel: page 13, line

4) on a bus whereas claim 6 is a method claim. Thus, claim 16 is analyzed as previously

discussed with respect to claim 6 above.

Referring to claim 27, Dyszel teaches a method of displaying calendar

information comprising a display screen with a display mode that is substantially square

in shape (i.e. Fig. 8-3 shows a square shape display) (Dyszel; page 121) and an active

input area (active areas of the display in which users can make selections, such as the

area displaying the "Go to" buttons, shown in Figure 8-5) (Dyszel; page 123); displaying

a monthly view graphical image on an effective area of the display screen, wherein said

monthly view graphical image comprises days of the month and appointment icons

therein (see Fig. 8-5 with boxes in the day representing appointments in that day)

(Dyszel: page 123); visually highlighting days in response to user navigation input (the

7th is highlighted, see Fig. 8-5) (Dyszel: page 123). Dyszel does not explicitly teach in

response to a user selection of a first highlighted day, automatically displaying a preview

window comprising details of appointments of said first highlighted day on said display

screen, wherein said preview window is displayed simultaneously with said view

graphical image which remains user accessible while said preview window is open.

However, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the

teaching of Dyszel before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the weekly

view graphical image with previews (Dyszel: pages 121- 122) taught by Dyszel to

include using previews in a monthly view. One would have been motivated to make such

a combination in order to simultaneously preview a selected day in a calendar with a

summary of appointments of that selected day (Dyszel: pages 122 and 123).

Furthermore, although Dyszel teaches removal of a preview window (i.e. in Fig. 8-3,

since there is no selected block, there is no preview window) (Dyszel: pages 121), Dyszel

fails to explicitly teach removing the preview window in response to a user selection

outside of the preview window while the preview window is open. Windows teaches a

graphical user interface (Screenshot 9) similar to that of Dyszel. In addition, Windows

further teaches removing a window in response to user selection outside of the window

while the window is open (Screenshot 13 shows the display of a context menu window;

when the user clicks outside the menu window when the window is open as shown in

Screenshot 13, the menu window automatically disappears and returns to the original

display shown in Screenshot 9). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in

the art having the teachings of Dyszel and Windows before him at the time the invention

was made, to modify the GUI displaying the preview window of Dyszel to include the

removal of windows via selection outside of the window, as taught by Windows. One

would have been motivated to make such a combination in order to display only

information that are pertinent to the user/essential to the user's current focus of attention

and/or working environment; this also prevents the screen from being cluttered with non-

critical information, thereby maximizing screen space usage.

Barnett teaches the display of appointments on a calendar interface (Barnett: page

2, paragraph 0025 and further shown by the calendar in Figure 8 for example) similar to

that of Dyszel and Windows. In addition, Barnett further teaches associating

appointments to a category (events, i.e. appointments can be associated with a category)

(Barnett: page 2, paragraph 0025 and page 6, paragraph 0099); displaying only the

appointments for a selected category (users can filter the displayed events by selecting to

view only events from selected categories) (page 6, paragraph 0099 and Figure 9);

wherein displaying only the appointments for a selected category further comprises

displaying the appointment in a color that associates the appointment icon to the category

(the categories are color-coded and the events within each category correspond to the

color of the category; for example, all events from one category can be blue) (Barnett:

page 7, paragraph 0109). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art,

having the teachings of Dyszel, Windows and Barnett before him at the time the

invention was made, to modify the display of appointment icons on the calendar of

Dyszel and Windows to include the display of appointments corresponding to a selected

category in the color associated with the selected category. One would have been

motivated to make such a combination in order to provide a higher level of flexibility in

the way events can be viewed; this combination provides the advantage of indexing the

events, which gives users the flexibility to view events that are of interest (Barnett: page

1, paragraphs 0015-0016).

Referring to claim 16, claim 16 differs from claim 6 only in that claim16 is a

system type claim with memory (Dyszel: page 208) and processor (Dyszel: page 13, line

4) on a bus whereas claim 6 is a method claim. Thus, claim 16 is analyzed as previously

discussed with respect to claim 6 above.

Referring to claims 28 and 38, Dyszel, as modified, teach in response to a user

navigation to a second highlighted day, automatically updating said preview window to

display details of appointments of said second highlighted day on said display screen (i.e.

clicking on another bar will present information about the other bar) (Dyszel: page 121).

Referring to claims 29 and 39, Dyszel, as modified, teach displaying a full day

view of said first highlighted day in response to a user selection provided said preview

window is already open (i.e. tapping on a day in Month view will display the Day view

for that day) (Dyszel: page 123).

Referring to claims 30 and 40, Dyszel, as modified, teach displaying a full day

view of said second highlighted day in response to a user selection provided said preview

window is already open (i.e. tapping on a day in Month view will display the Day view

for that day) (Dyszel: page 123).

Referring to claims 31 and 41, Dyszel, as modified, teach highlighting days of the

month across a common row (Dyszel: see Fig. 8-5 where the 7th is selected); and

highlighting days of the month across a common column within-a highlighted day (i.e. by

clicking on a block representing an appointment) (Dyszel: Fig. 8-4), in response to

left/right and up/down navigation, respectively (the left/right and up/down cursor keys

are used for navigation throughout the Windows GUI; an exemplary virtual keyboard is

shown in Screenshot 4).

Referring to claim 37, Dyszel teaches a computer system comprising a memory

coupled to a bus (Dyszel: page 208); a processor coupled to the bus (Dyszel: page 13,

line 4); and a display screen coupled to the bus (Dyszel: screen show in Figure 1-2 on

page 12), that is substantially square in shape (i.e. Fig. 8-3 shows a square shape display)

(Dyszel; page 121), the memory comprises instructions for implementing a method

comprising displaying a monthly view graphical image on an effective area of the display

screen, wherein said monthly view graphical image comprises days of the month and

appointment icons therein (see Fig. 8-5 with boxes in the day representing appointments

in that day) (Dyszel: page 123); visually highlighting days in response to user navigation

input (the 7th is highlighted, see Fig. 8-5) (Dyszel: page 123). Dyszel does not explicitly

teach in response to a user selection of a first highlighted day, automatically displaying a

preview window comprising details of appointments of said first highlighted day on said

display screen, wherein said preview window is displayed simultaneously with said view

graphical image which remains user accessible while said preview window is open.

However, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the

teaching of Dyszel before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the weekly

view graphical image with previews (Dyszel: pages 121- 122) taught by Dyszel to

include using previews in a monthly view. One would have been motivated to make such

a combination in order to simultaneously preview a selected day in a calendar with a

summary of appointments of that selected day (Dyszel: pages 122 and 123). However,

Dyszel fails to explicitly teach removing the preview window in response to a user

selection outside of the preview window while the preview window is open. Windows

teaches a graphical user interface (Screenshot 9) similar to that of Dyszel. In addition,

Windows further teaches removing a window in response to user selection outside of the

window while the window is open (Screenshot 13 shows the display of a context menu

window; when the user clicks outside the menu window when the window is open as

shown in Screenshot 13, the menu window automatically disappears and the screen

returns to the original display shown in Screenshot 9). It would have been obvious to one

of ordinary skill in the art having the teachings of Dyszel and Windows before him at the

time the invention was made, to modify the GUI displaying the preview window of

Dyszel to include the removal of windows via selection outside of the window, as taught

by Windows. One would have been motivated to make such a combination in order to

display only information that are pertinent to the user/essential to the user's current focus

of attention and/or working environment; this also prevents the screen from being

cluttered with non-critical information, thereby maximizing screen space usage. Barnett

teaches the display of appointments on a calendar interface (Barnett: page 2, paragraph

0025 and further shown by the calendar in Figure 8 for example) similar to that of Dyszel

and Windows. In addition, Barnett further teaches associating appointments to a category

(events, i.e. appointments can be associated with a category) (Barnett: page 2, paragraph

0025 and page 6, paragraph 0099); displaying only the appointments for a selected

category (users can filter the displayed events by selecting to view only events from

selected categories) (page 6, paragraph 0099 and Figure 9); wherein displaying only the

appointments for a selected category further comprises displaying the appointment in a

color that associates the appointment icon to the category (the categories are color-coded

and the events within each category correspond to the color of the category; for example,

all events from one category can be blue) (Barnett: page 7, paragraph 0109). It would

have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Dyszel,

Windows and Barnett before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the

display of appointment icons on the calendar of Dyszel and Windows to include the

display of appointments corresponding to a selected category in the color associated with

the selected category. One would have been motivated to make such a combination in

order to provide a higher level of flexibility in the way events can be viewed; this

combination provides the advantage of indexing the events, which gives users the

flexibility to view events that are of interest (Barnett: page 1, paragraphs 0015-0016).

Response to Arguments

4.   Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 6-7, 9-10, 16-17, 19-20, 27-31 and

37-41 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

5.   The prior art made of record on form PTO-892 and not relied upon is considered

pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Applicant is required under 37 C.F.R. § 1.111(c) to

consider these references fully when responding to this action. The documents cited

therein teach similar. Specifically, Sellen et al. U.S. Publication 2004/0093380

(hereinafter "Sellen") also teaches the amended limitations of associating appointments to

a category (appointment belong to certain categories, i.e. associated with different

people) (for example, Figure 6A shows appointments of one category, i.e. appointments

associated with one user while Figure 6B shows appointments for another category, i.e.

appointments associated with another user) (Sellen: page 5, paragraph 0060 and page 8,

paragraph 0083); displaying only the appointments for a selected category (users can

select to display the calendars shown in Figures 6A and 6B one at a time so that when

Figure 6A is shown, only the appointments for the selected category, i.e. appointments

for the first user are shown and when Figure 6B is shown, only the appointments for the

selected category, i.e. the appointments for the second user are shown) (page 5, paragraph

0060); wherein displaying only the appointments for a selected category further

comprises displaying the appointment in a color that associates the appointment icon to

the category (the appointment for the different categories, i.e. users can be displayed in a

different color) (page 5, paragraphs 0058 and 0062)

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to TING LEE whose telephone number is (571)272-4058. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday 7:30am - 3:30pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kieu Vu can be reached on (571) 272-4057. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/TING LEE/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2173